

The larvae are readily separable by the markings on the head and prothoracic plate, and by the legs which to the naked eye look wholly black in *P. carpinella* and colourless in *P. fagivora*. The differences noted in the feeding patterns are remarkably constant.

The adults may be determined by the labial palpus which is conspicuously black-banded in *P. carpinella* but immaculate or with the faintest possible external shading in *P. fagivora*. Both species may be separated from other *Parornix* by the ochreous tinge to the pale markings, but there seems to be no way of telling them apart on wing-pattern alone. The bred material at my disposal is still insufficient for figuring the genitalia since at least two of each sex of each species are needed for reliable comparison. Mr. Svensson has now studied the male genitalia in Sweden and informs me that he has found good distinguishing characters.

The vice-counties from which *P. carpinella* has been recorded are now 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19. East Sussex (VC14) is an addition, based on a specimen I took from a trunk of hornbeam at Abbots Wood on 11 May 1976 and have now identified from its labial palpi; I have also revisited the locality and confirmed that there is no beech in the vicinity. *Parornix* of this group captured amongst beeches in Kent localities where *P. fagivora* breeds all have immaculate palpi.

### Reference

- Emmet, A. M., 1986. *Parornix carpinella* (Frey, 1863) a distinct species from *P. fagivora* (Frey, 1861) (Lep., Gracillariidae). *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* **98**: 144-146.

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OECOPHORA BRACTELLA (LINNAEUS) (LEP.: OECOPHORIDAE)  
SECOND DEVON LOCALITY. — I noted (1986, *Ent. Rec.* **98**: 61) the first specimen of this species for Devon. I wrongly stated that this was the fifth vice-county record in the British Isles. I am grateful to Dr. J. R. Langmaid for advising me that it was the seventh.

In 1986 I found *O. bractella* at a second Devon locality. Be-8th March and 19th April at Hembury Woods I found several larvae amongst slight webbing under the bark of dead oak branches. These produced adults between 17th April and 22nd May. The larvae seemed to occur only on branches of hard, not rotten, wood whose bark was fairly dry and easily removed by hand.

I am grateful to the National Trust who own the woods for granting me permission to record there. R. J. HECKFORD, 67, Newnham Road, Plympton, Plymouth.